[30th January 1961

Appendix III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 249 asked by Sri T. S. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th January 1961, page 78 supra.]

The Key Village is a compact area consisting of one village or a group of contiguous villages having a total population of about 500 cows of breeding age. It is selected in a breeding tract. About 16 bulls of known breeding value are located for each Block. All the other bulls not true to type in the area will be castrated or removed. The breeding programme will be carried out by bulls provided already and supplemented by Artificial Insemination. Each Key Village is expected to produce annually 100 bulls and in addition an equal number of improved heifers.

2. Thirty-seven Key Village Blocks have so far been established in this State during the First and Second Five-Year Plan periods. The following facilities are offered by the Key Village Centres :—

(1) A co-ordinated breeding policy will be the basis of the Plan.

(2) The provisions of the Livestock Improvement Act, 1958, will be extended to the Key Village area selected for intensive cattle development.

(3) All the animals in the area will be inoculated against all prevalent contagious diseases ; to effect economies in bulls and to spread, to widest extent possible, the superior germplasm available in the country.

(4) Artificial Insemination Centres will be established in suitable places and arrangements made to carry semen to Key Villages for insemination wherever possible and practicable.

(5) Observations will be maintained for purposes of assessing the annual or periodical improvement in the cattle of the area as a result of this work.

(6) Trying to help the breeder in his day-to-day problems of Animal Husbandry and carrying on educative propaganda regarding better methods of breeding, feeding, disease-control and management, gradually combining the breeders into a Co-operative Society. If a multipurpose society exists already, a section will be opened for purposes of Livestock Development.

(7) The animals will be brought into the Central Herd Books Scheme, when they will be registered births and deaths notified and changes of ownership recorded.

(8) Through the Co-operative Society the members will be helped to eliminate middlemen in the marketing of cattle and cattle products and to obtain a better price.

(9) Development of the available common grazing land ; propaganda in regard to controlled and rotational grazing ; growing of fodder crops ; preservation of fodder as silage or hay; Co-operative purchase of fodder, if necessary and of concentrates.

30th January 1961]

(10) Marketing out of male progeny for extension work, etc.

(11) Preparation of a plan for the systematic distribution at large of selected calves purchased from Key Villages.

(12) Investigation under village conditions on numerous aspects of Animal Husbandry like the suitability of particular breeds to particular localities; causes of degeneration in different areas; various problems of grading up of inferior cattle; cost of production under different conditions; management practices, etc.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 249 asked by Sri T. S. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th January 1961, page 80 supra.]

Grants.—The particulars about the sanction of grants are furnished below :—

Under the "Scheme for the grant of subsidy to private poultry breeders and associations" implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government are sanctioning a sum of Rs. 17,000 every year for the payment of subsidy to twenty private poultry breeders and associations at a rate not exceeding Rs. 850 each. So far 76 breeders and associations were subsidised under this scheme from 1956–57 to 1959–60. For the current year also, a sum of Rs. 17,000 has been sanctioned for the payment of subsidy for 20 breeders. The list showing the number of breeders selected for the grant of subsidy has not yet been finalized.

Apart from this, subsidies are also given in special cases to certain private poultry breeders, institutions, etc. Under this category, the following poultry farms have so far been subsidised by Government :—

(1) Poultry Farm run by Mrs. Annamma Varghese, Ambathurai, Madurai district.

(2) Poultry Farm run by the Procurator, Sacred Heart College, Shenbaganur, Madurai district.

(3) Poultry Farm run by Sri P. A. Ramaswamy Gounder, Mallur, Salem district.

(4) Poultry Farm at Sevasamajam for Boys and Girls, Adyar.

(5) Poultry Farm at Service Home, Tambaram.

Loan.—No loans are sanctioned to poultry breeders and associations by the Animal Husbandry Department. However, the Block Development Officers may sanction a maximum of Rs. 300 for poultry farming in Community Development and National Extension Service areas, under the rules governing the grant of loans under Thakkavi Manual.